

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS, FIVE CENTS

CZAR, HATING KAISER, WOULD ENTER BERLIN AT HEAD OF HIS ARMY

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—The Russians are again on the offensive in East Prussia, the war office announced today.

The Austrians were so badly demoralized in Galicia, it was explained, that it was considered safe to withdraw some Russian troops from there and a force of them was sent northward to help General Rennenkamp, who has charge of the czar's East Prussian activities.

Thus reinforced, Rennenkamp began pressing the Germans.

That he would push offensive operations on a large scale just yet, the war office denied, however.

Rather, it was said, his purpose was to keep the Germans' hands so full that they would be unable to send reinforcements to the Austrians. The latter were reported re-forming on the San river.

The Russians were estimated to have captured one-tenth of all the Austrian artillery.

The belief was gaining ground that the Austrians would soon lay down their arms.

The government intimated that the proposed invasion of Hungary had been abandoned, the decision having been reached to use the whole of the First and Second lines of troops in attempting to capture Berlin.

The czar, court officials said, has developed a bitter hatred of the kaiser and is determined to enter the latter's capital at the head of his own armies.

"Russia," declared War Minister Sukomlinoff, "is determined to take Berlin. This is the task to which the allies have assigned the Muscovite soldiers."

"To accomplish this, without danger of being attacked from the rear, it was necessary first to remove the Austrian peril, but there will not be a general invasion of Hungary or attempts to capture Vienna or Budapest."

Say Austrians Must Quit.

Milan, Sept. 15.—Complete defeat of the Austrian forces by the Russians in Galicia was admitted today in messages received here from reliable sources in Vienna.

All Austria officialdom denied that the defeat was a rout. It was maintained the troops' retirement was merely and that they were entrenching for a fresh stand on the River Danube. It was owned that losses had been prodigious and that General Auffenberg's forces were in danger of being cut off.

Lines of internal trouble throughout Austria were growing more frequent and the belief here was that the government faced a serious situation among its own subjects.

The opinion was gaining strength here that the Austrians will not be able to continue much longer at war.

Accounts were conflicting concerning developments in Russian Poland. German accounts indicated that the czar's troops were holding their own.

UNCLE SAM PROTESTS SULTAN STANDS PAT

Will Also Make Turkish Institutions of All Foreign Schools—This Affects America on Account of Missions.

Constantinople, via Rome, Sept. 15.—America's protest against Turkey's violation of American's extra territorial rights in the sultan's dominions was reported here today to have been particularly vigorous.

The Turkish government evidently, however, it was said, was determined not to recede.

It has prepared a law making the anniversary of the date on which its decree was issued a national holiday.

Moreover, it was understood it planned a further decree making Turkish institutions of all foreign schools in the country after October 1. Inasmuch as American missionaries are extensive in Turkey, this step, if taken, will be of great consequence to the United States.

On October 1 also a new scale of Turkish duties will become effective and it was announced that sugar, coffee, paper and matches, cigarettes, etc., would be taxed. It was also reported that the sultan looked to see his subjects as his price for restoring peace.

The Constantinople government, it was agreed on all hands, took advantage of the general occupation with which they would not undertake changes without having permitted. It was also reported that the sultan looked to see his subjects as his price for restoring peace.

In casting off German influence with the Russians upon the useful Vienna roll, the succulent Hamburg steak and the estimable Frankfurter?

The Weather



Fair tonight
and Wednesday,
except showers
tonight north-
west portion;
westerly winds.

DEEP GLOOM IN GERMANY.

Rotterdam, Sept. 15.—The spread throughout Germany of a feeling of deep gloom was indicated by advices received here today from Berlin. This it was said, was in spite of the fact that the government was publishing only part of the nations losses at the front.

Business, it was admitted, was paralyzed. Discontent was said to be increasing at the government's failure to provide for the unemployed. The socialist newspapers, in particular, were complaining at the use of prisoners of war on road work instead of giving it to idle Germans.

Some reports intimated that socialist uprisings were possible.

ESTABLISH NEW LINE AND TURN ON ALLIES

Germans Reach Defenses
Prepared in Advance and
Turn to Give Battle

(By William Philip Sims.)

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Germans began Monday, announced a telegram received at 3:30 p. m. today from the Bordeaux war office, "to resist the French advance on a line they have established north of the River Aisne."

"Their front extends through the forests of La Aigle and Craonne," between Rheims and Laon—"and to the north of Rheims and Chalons."

The admission was the first the war office has made since the German retirement began, that the kaiser's forces were returning to the attack.

It was believed the Germans had reached a line of entrenched positions previously prepared by them and that another battle was imminent.

At any rate, it was evident that the retreat had stopped.

Turn and Fight Again.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Germans in northeastern France were beginning to stop and show fight today.

They were using their artillery effectively and the Franco-British allies were losing more heavily.

East of Amiens the kaiser's forces were concentrating, evidently for a determined stand.

They were drawn up in a concave line extending from St. Quentin through Guise and Vervins and thence southward toward Reims and along the River Aisne.

If they succeeded in re-forming at all completely it was agreed that they might resume the offensive.

The Berlin Story.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—(By wireless to Sayville)—Continued fighting in France, with the general result still in doubt, was announced by the war office here today.

From General Hindenburg, it was stated, came official reports of fresh German victories in East Prussia.

He had heavily defeated, Hindenburg said, the Russian Third, Twentieth and Fortieth army corps, together with two reserve infantry divisions and five divisions of cavalry. This army, according to the kaiser's commander, was from a concentration center at Vilna.

German officials at Brodno reported that the Russian troops defeated at Lyck included the 22nd corps, remnants of the Sixth corps and part of the Third Siberian corps.

The number of Russian casualties was said to have been enormous, besides which many of them were captured.

Only a Pause in Retreat.

Bordeaux, Sept. 15.—Despite news (Continued on page 5.)

PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED BY FLOODS, FORTY-FIVE KILLED

Combination Baggage and
Smoker, and Chair Car
are Wrecked

**TWENTY-SIX BODIES ARE
RECOVERED UP TO NOON**

Floods Undermine Track and
Cars Plunge Into Twelve
Feet of Water

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Conflicting reports were received here throughout the morning of the number of persons who met death when a St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train was derailed near Lebanon early today. An accurate estimate of the dead was unobtainable as a result of interrupted wire communication.

First reports from Lebanon said that at least 40 persons were dead. A message from Springfield said that one of the survivors, a physician, estimated the number of dead at 20. Receiver Nixon of the railroad at noon said he had received a partial list of the dead, including six who had been identified and the body of an unidentified man. A relief train was rushed from here to the scene of the wreck but it was being delayed as a result of washouts.

Receiver Nixon declared that the wrecked coaches consisted of a combination baggage car and smoker and a chair car. He denied that the cars had gone over a trestle weakened by washouts, as reported earlier in the day, claiming there was no trestle at the point where the wreck occurred. The wreck resulted, he said from the earth beneath the rails being washed out for a distance of fifty feet. Into this hollow, containing 12 feet of water, the coaches plunged.

Receiver Nixon would not estimate the number of fatalities.

Details Hard to Get.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Forty-five persons were reported killed in the derailment of a St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train at Lebanon early today. Five were said to have met death when the crash occurred. The others, it was reported, were drowned.

Wire communication with the scene of the wreck is most difficult but latest advices indicate that the death list will total 45. Most of the victims were passengers in the chair car.

The wreck occurred at 2:35 o'clock this morning.

Engineer O'Brien escaped but Fireman Stockstill was drowned.

Up to noon, railroad officials here admitted, 25 bodies had been recovered from the wreck.

The upper side of the chair car and the bottom of the overturned smoker, latest advices here say, are visible from the track.

Thirteen injured survivors are being treated at a Lebanon hospital.

The Earlier Story.

St. Louis Mo., Sept. 15.—A St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train, leaving here for Texas points at 8:30 o'clock last night, was derailed early today near Lebanon. Indirect reports from Springfield say that at least 40 passengers are missing and probably were killed. Wires to Lebanon are down and (Continued on page 5.)

RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 5.—Reporting that eastern factories are running night and day to fill orders for clothing, shoes, automobile trucks, gunpowder and firearms for use by the nations at war in Europe, President J. C. Ainsworth, of the United States National bank, and President A. L. Mills, of the First National bank, are home today from the bankers' conference with the federal reserve board at Washington.

A continuation of the war, both declared, would create a tremendous demand for goods manufactured in the United States for us in the homes and field.

ALL KINDS OF NEWS BUT MOSTLY RUMORS

Only Report Confirmed Is
That Surrender of Austrian
Army Is Probability

By Ed L. Keen.

London, Sept. 15.—Overwhelming disaster to the Austrians in Galicia was reported at the Russian embassy here this afternoon.

Reports that the czar's troops had cut their army in two and that its surrender was imminent, it was said, Archdukes Karl and Franz Joseph and Franz Friederich and many other high military officers were in danger of capture.

Serious anti-government rioting was reported in Vienna. Details were unobtainable on account of the censorship.

The rumor that General Von Kluk, commander of the German right wing in France, had been captured with 14,000 of his men, was varied this afternoon with a story that the number of the rank and file taken prisoners was 25,000.

The war office did not believe either account, saying the French government would have confirmed the reports if they had been true.

A rumor that the French had relieved Maubeuge and captured 12,000 Germans was also received skeptically. It was a fact that many prisoners had been taken, it was stated officially, but figures were unobtainable. As for the story that Maubeuge had been relieved, the war office had heard nothing of it.

Stories Not Authentic.

The Belgian legation published another story of alleged German atrocities in Belgium.

After referring to Louvain and other cities said to have suffered at the hands of the kaiser's troops, the report asserted:

"The German occupation of any town was accompanied by violence and acts contrary to the usages of warfare conducted on the principles of humanity. The procedure everywhere is the same. The German, advancing along the roads, shoot inoffensive passersby and peasants in the fields. They requisition food and drink in the villages. They consume all the liquor obtainable until intoxicated and then pillage, murder and commit deliberate cruelties, regardless of their victims' age or sex."

"In several places the male population has been sent to Germany to work the harvest fields. The women, left alone and unprotected, have been ordered to return to their homes and to leave their doors open at night."

Numerous witnesses declare that the Germans, in attacking towns, have placed civilians, men and women, in (Continued from page 2.)

RUMORED VON KLUK AND ARMY OF 14,000 HAVE SURRENDERED

The Germans in northeastern France had made a definite stand today.

Their line was north of the River Aisne.

The French theory was that they were simply trying to reorganize but their retreat had ceased.

Another battle was deemed imminent.

Their artillery was inflicting increasing loss on the allies.

Most of the Verdun forts continued to hold out against the German crown prince and the French said his force had been driven back.

The allies had reoccupied Rheims.

It was rumored the allies had captured the German General Von Kluk and, according to some accounts, 14,000, according to others 25,000 of his men.

Another rumor had it that the French had relieved Maubeuge and captured 12,000 Germans.

These stories the British war office did not believe, saying the French government would have confirmed them had they been true.

Many prisoners, indeed, it said, had been taken, but figures were unavailable.

The Belgians were again on the aggressive about Malines and the ruins of Louvain.

The Belgians made fresh charges of atrocities by the German troops.

The Germans had evacuated French Lorraine.

In East Prussia the Germans claimed overwhelming victories over the Russians.

The Russians said they were on the offensive in the same territory but admitted they would not do much there until Austria was disposed of.

This, they asserted, would be soon.

They declared they had the Austrians penned between the angle of the Vistula and San rivers, where they must surrender or perish.

They said they looked for an early Austrian capitulation, asserting Austrian losses already were 250,000.

Petrograd also claimed successes for the czar in Russian Poland.

As soon as opposition had been crushed in Austria and Russian Poland, it was announced the Russians would drop all other campaigning to march on Berlin.

The czar was said to have conceived a bitter hatred of the kaiser and to be determined to lead his troops into the latter's capital in person.

Nish declared 150,000 Servians were operating in Hungary.

Rotterdam professed to have information that gloom and discontent were increasing in Germany.

GOLD SPIKE DRIVEN.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 15.—Hundreds of persons stood in a drizzling rain today while President J. D. Farrell and Robert E. Strahorn, of the O.W. & N. company; President H. B. Earling and Judge A. L. Flewelling of the "Milwaukee" road, today drove the golden spike in celebration of the linking of the two lines over the Spokane river and the completion of the fine new union station.

Two great all-steel exhibition trains, one from each road, one facing eastward, the other westward, halted on the big steel bridge, above the crowds, where the joining of the lines was made.

Mayor Hindley delivered the address of welcome.

KILLED HERSELF AND HER TWO CHILDREN

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15.—Alarmed by the odor of gas, William Flynn broke in the door of his apartment with an axe this morning and found his wife, Mrs. Jennie Flynn, lying dead on the bed with her two children dead in her arms.

The couple lived at 4111 Fremont avenue. They had had some disagreement, and this morning Mrs. Flynn told her husband, who is a streetcar conductor, that she was going to kill herself. He did not believe her, and left for his early morning run, according to Flynn's story. He returned later in the forenoon and found the door to his apartment locked. He tried to get in, and finally, remembering his wife's threat, and smelling gas, he broke down the door.

Mrs. Flynn was 29 years old. Her two children, Jennie and Harold, who died with her, were two years old and 11 months old, respectively.

BASEBALL TODAY

American.

At St. Louis—Chicago-St. Louis, both games postponed; rain.

Boston R. H. E.
Washington 2 5 1
Wood and Thomas; Shaw and Ainsmith.
Philadelphia R. H. E.
New York 3 9 2
Bresler and Lapp; Brown and Sweeney, Numanaker.
Detroit R. H. E.
Cleveland 2 5 0
Cavet and Baker; Tedrow and Basler.
Federal.
Chicago R. H. E.
Pittsburg 6 11 0
Hendrix and Wilson; Barger and Roberts.
St. Louis R. H. E.
Buffalo 0 6 1
Davenport and Simon; Krapp and Blair.
Indianapolis R. H. E.
Brooklyn 9 11 3
Kaiserling and Baridas; Finerman and Marion, Owens.
National.
New York R. H. E.
Philadelphia 3 9 2
Fromme, O'Toole and Meyers; Alexander and Kilbifer.
Cincinnati R. H. E.
Pittsburg 0 6 4
Benton and Gonzales; Adams and Gibson.
Brooklyn R. H. E.
Boston 2 10 0
Rucker, Reulbach, Kitchison and Miller; James and Gowdy.
Some marriages may be a failure, but we have noticed that most widows and widowers are anxious to try again.

AS SITUATION LOOKS TO NON-PARTISAN

(By J. W. T. Mason, former London correspondent of the United Press.)

New York, Sept. 15.—Yesterday's figure "6" or letter "P," representing the battle line of the retreating German forces in northeastern France, had become narrower at the bowi today and the hook about Verdun was loosening.

The stem of the figure, which yesterday was drawn much to the left, was assuming a more nearly perpendicular position.

If the allies can bend the "6" or "P" into a wholly erect position, the Germans will be where they were originally, just as the allies' lines about Namur and in Ardennes gave way and the retreat on Paris began.

The Germans apparently were attempting today, on the hills northeast of La Fere-Laon-Rheims fortified line, now widely famous for its peril to their defensive army, to reorganizing their forces with a view to preventing this straightening of the figure.

The River Aisne, from Reims to Vouziers, is the key to this position, since it guards the avenue of retreat upon Luxembourg and Ardennes.

In Dangerous Position.

If the allies can pierce the German line at this point, the German center's communications will be snipped and the center will be thrown in confusion upon the already harassed right.

The change of the German crown prince's headquarters to Montfaucon, which is on the line with Reims and Vouziers, suggests that the allies are preparing in this district for their principal attack if the Germans make another stand in France.

Ardennes, with its hills, forests and numerous streams, is of the utmost value to the Germans as a safe line of retreat. If the allies can block a retirement there, nothing but Napoleonic genius can prevent a stupendous German disaster.

For this reason the German resistance along the Aisne cannot afford to take the chances that were legitimate for the allies in the battle of Marne.

For the allies, Paris on one side and the Epinal-Belfort line of frontier fortifications on the other were ready to serve as strong pivoting points if the Germans broke the Marne line.

But no such points exist for the Germans along the Aisne.

Czar Wants Berlin.

Therefore, the kaiser's forces cannot risk a long, indecisive engagement. If their line goes and the Ardennes roads are blocked, annihilation will be imminent for them.

For this reason the battle of Aisne, if there be such a battle, will not compare in duration or intensity with that of the Marne.

The announcement by Russian War Minister Sukhomlinoff that there will be no change in the czar's plan to reach Berlin as speedily as possible was of the utmost importance.

As has already been pointed out in this column, any effort to prolong operations in Austria-Hungary beyond the point necessary to make the Berlin advance safe will be merely to prolong the war.

There has been evidence that, carried away by their victories in Austria-Galicia, and not relishing the quality of the Germans' resistance in East Prussia, the Russians were rascinated by the temptation of the comparatively easy marches on Budapest and Vienna.

Sukhomlinoff's announcement shows, however, that wiser counsel prevailed and that there will be no departure from the only Russian strategy which can hasten the end of the war.